S7355-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

FEBRUARY 1985 PUBLISHED MARCH 1985

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

As warm weather approaches, many South Dakota youth will begin searching for employment. Some may be looking for permanent employment while others may only want seasonal employment. Unfortunately not all will find a job. The information below is a review of unemployment for the young people in South Dakota.

Unemployment among youth - those persons 16 to 24 years old - has always presented a difficult problem to states, because not only do youth unemployment rates historically average two to three times higher than adult rates, but the nation's youth also consistently account for a disproportionately large share of the unemployed.

As Table I indicates, in 1984 the unemployment rate for South Dakota teenage youth (16 to 19 years old) was 9.1 percent. In the 20 to 24 year-old (older youth category), South Dakotans posted a 7.7 percent unemployment rate.

When overall unemployment rates climb, youth rates are also greatly affected. In 1975, youth unemployment rose nationally to 19.9 percent while the overall unemployment rate climbed to 8.5 percent. As can be expected, the opposite usually happens when overall rates decline. Youth unemployment rates in South Dakota declined during the 1980 to 1984 time. The number of unemployed youth declined from 7,600 in 1980 to 6,000 in 1984 resulting in a lower unemployment rate. During this same four year period, the overall unemployment rate for the state declined from 4.7 percent in 1980 to 4.3 percent in 1984.

As shown in Table I, 16 to 19 year-old females suffered the largest rate of unemployment -- 9.2 in 1984. Recording a rate of 7.4 percent, 20 - 24 year-old female unemployment was the lowest youth rate recorded in 1984.

Male youth, 16 to 19 years old, had an unemployment rate of 8.8 percent, slightly lower than the corresponding female rate of 9.2 percent. Males, 20 to 24 years old, were slightly more likely to be employed than 16 to 19 year-old males. The unemployment rate for 20 to 24 year-old males was

Table I
1984 South Dakota Youth Employment and Unemployment Statistics

	Population in Thousands*	% of State Pop.	Labor Force In Thousands	% of Labor Force	Unemployment In Thousands	Rate	Unemployed as % of Unemployment Population
SD Total	510	100.0	346	100.0	15	4.3	100.0
Both Sexes							
16-19	43	8.4	26	7.5	2	9.1	13.3
20-24	62	12.2	51	14.7	4	7.7	26.7
Male							
16-19	20	3.9	12	3.5	1	8.8	6.7
20-24	28	5.5	24	6.9	2	8.0	13.3
Female							
16-19	23	4.5	14	4.0	1	9.2	6.7
20-24	34	6.7	26	7.5	2	7.4	13.3

*Civilian Population Age 16 and Over

8.0 percent in 1984 compared with 8.8 percent for 16 to 19 year-old males.

Along with higher unemployment rates, youth also consistently account for a disproportionate share of the unemployed. An example of the severity of this problem is also exhibited in Table I. In 1984, youth accounted for 40 percent of the state's unemployed. Yet they made up only 20.6 percent of the South Dakota population and 22.2 percent of its labor force. These figures are down slightly from 1980 levels when youth accounted for 47.8 percent of the unemployed while comprising 23.5 percent of the population and 25.6 percent of the labor force.

Many employers will be hiring young workers this summer. Not only will this help lower the youth unemployment rate, the training and experience will also be invaluable to these young people.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN FEBRUARY 1985

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state totaled 237,900 in February 1985. This was an increase of 1,400 jobs from a year ago and a 0.4 percent decline from January 1985. It now appears that South Dakota's economy may be catching its breath after a strong 1984 that saw an addition of 9,400 nonfarm wage and salary jobs.

Several major industries showed strong growth during the February to February time span, contributing to the increase that occurred, despite employment declines in the manufacturing and mining industries and in public (government) employment.

Over the past 12 months, the most prolific job producing industries were the services, trade and finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) industries. Each of these industries continue to be a stabilizing influence on South Dakota's economy.

Services posted job growth in two of three sectors. The educational, membership and social sector climbed 1,100 jobs over one year ago while the hotels, amusements, personal and business sector gained 200. The services sector which includes medical and health posted a decline over the year.

The trade industry's strong job growth centered on retail trade with a growth of 1,500 jobs from last February. The finance/insurance/real estate industry posted a 12 month employment gain of 500, for a growth rate of 3.9 percent. This industry employed 13,300 workers in February 1985.

Two other major industries also added to the over-the-year employment increase. The transportation/communication industry, as well as the construction industry in the state, each added 100 jobs.

Total employment in the state rose by 900 from January 1985 to February 1985. The number of unemployed also increased by the same amount during this time, causing the unemployment rate to increase from 5.9 percent in January to 6.1 percent in February. The combination of these two factors, the rise of both employment and unemployment, indicates that the number of people entering the labor force and looking for work is increasing. South Dakota's civilian labor force was at 334,100 in February 1985 compared to 332,300 one month earlier.

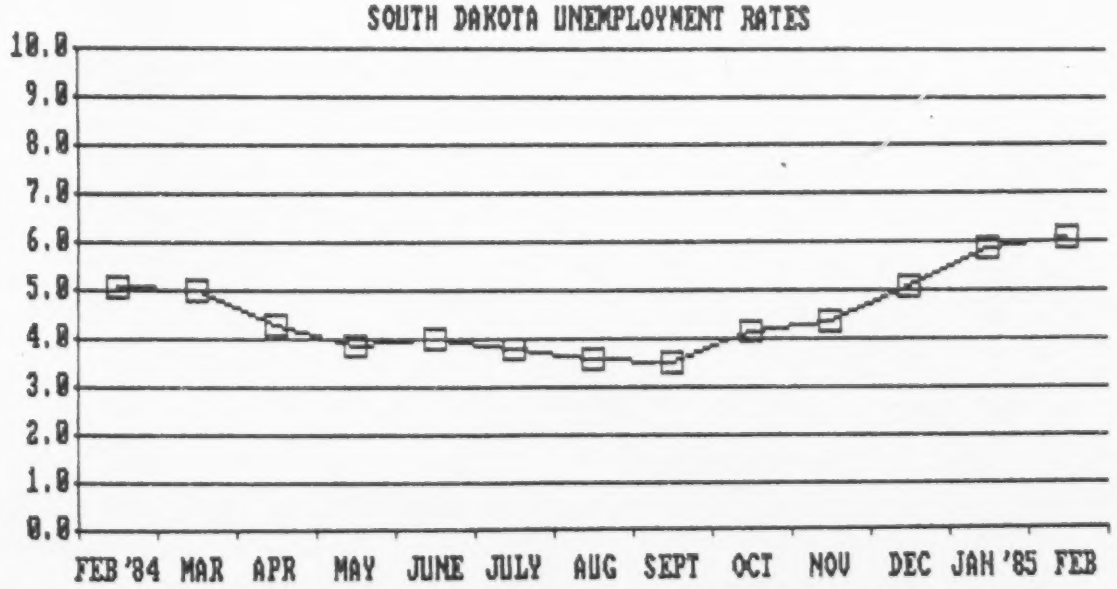


TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	FEBRUARY 1985 (1)				FEBRUARY 1984			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	113,592,000	104,690,000	8,902,000	7.8 (3)	111,368,000	101,961,000	9,407,000	8.4 (3)
South Dakota	334,100	313,700	20,400	6.1	326,300	309,700	16,600	5.1
Sioux Falls MSA	69,319	65,479	3,840	5.5	67,070	64,381	2,689	4.0
Aurora	1,323	1,266	57	4.3	1,366	1,313	53	3.9
Beadle	9,146	8,645	501	5.5	8,956	8,516	440	4.9
Bennett	1,267	1,229	38	3.0	1,311	1,251	60	4.6
Bon Homme	3,023	2,845	178	5.9	3,216	3,046	170	5.3
Brookings	13,576	12,709	867	6.4	13,511	12,813	698	5.2
Brown	19,463	18,320	1,143	5.9	19,356	18,257	1,099	5.7
Brule	2,778	2,645	133	4.8	2,760	2,609	151	5.5
Buffalo	512	411	101	19.7	438	381	57	13.0
Butte	3,648	3,442	206	5.6	3,595	3,442	153	4.3
Campbell	806	755	51	6.3	761	694	67	8.8
Charles Mix	3,545	3,347	198	5.6	3,621	3,381	240	6.6
Clark	1,658	1,539	119	7.2	1,789	1,640	149	8.3
Clay	5,600	5,291	309	5.5	5,822	5,469	353	6.1
Codington	11,038	10,117	921	8.3	9,928	9,330	598	6.0
Corson	1,232	1,117	115	9.3	1,234	1,138	96	7.8
Custer	2,315	2,129	186	8.0	2,358	2,193	165	7.0
Davison	9,433	9,015	418	4.4	9,303	8,942	361	3.9
Day	3,044	2,739	305	10.0	2,993	2,741	252	8.4
Deuel	1,824	1,586	238	13.0	1,894	1,649	245	12.9
Dewey	1,746	1,582	164	9.4	1,846	1,699	147	8.0
Douglas	1,575	1,504	71	4.5	1,715	1,624	91	5.3
Edmunds	1,773	1,652	121	6.8	1,851	1,757	94	5.1
Fall River	3,057	2,893	164	5.4	3,246	3,049	197	6.1
Faulk	1,143	1,092	51	4.5	1,235	1,178	57	4.6
Grant	4,352	4,039	313	7.2	4,318	4,071	247	5.7
Gregory	2,291	2,190	101	4.4	2,348	2,277	71	3.0
Haakon	1,085	1,037	48	4.4	1,183	1,144	39	3.3
Hamlin	2,035	1,884	151	7.4	1,926	1,803	123	6.4
Hand	1,783	1,692	91	5.1	1,869	1,805	64	3.4
Hanson	979	894	85	8.7	941	895	46	4.9
Harding	741	693	48	6.5	619	607	12	1.9
Hughes	8,241	7,736	505	6.1	7,821	7,505	316	4.0
Hutchinson	4,002	3,804	198	4.9	3,993	3,837	156	3.9
Hyde	730	684	46	6.3	773	734	39	5.0
Jackson	1,069	994	75	7.0	1,016	929	87	8.6
Jerauld	1,088	1,072	16	1.5	1,183	1,130	53	4.5
Jones	541	458	83	15.3	554	487	67	12.1
Kingsbury	3,323	3,228	95	2.9	3,225	3,110	115	3.6
Lake	5,823	5,480	343	5.9	5,435	5,144	291	5.4
Lawrence	9,436	8,891	545	5.8	9,452	8,916	536	5.7
Lincoln	6,379	5,902	477	7.5	6,023	5,684	339	5.6
Lyman	1,296	1,183	113	8.7	1,341	1,233	108	8.1
McCook	2,834	2,382	452	15.9	2,676	2,539	137	5.1
McPherson	1,337	1,282	55	4.1	1,433	1,325	108	7.5
Marshall	1,880	1,670	210	11.2	1,918	1,739	179	9.3
Meade	6,232	5,836	396	6.4	5,854	5,602	252	4.3
Mellette	717	624	93	13.0	708	658	50	7.1
Miner	1,586	1,507	79	5.0	1,577	1,490	87	5.5
Minnehaha	69,319	65,479	3,840	5.5	67,070	64,381	2,689	4.0
Moody	3,488	3,324	164	4.7	3,348	3,213	135	4.0
Pennington	41,593	39,504	2,089	5.0	39,142	37,457	1,685	4.3
Perkins	2,091	2,038	53	2.5	2,057	1,981	76	3.7
Potter	1,754	1,683	71	4.0	1,702	1,640	62	3.6
Roberts	4,050	3,620	430	10.6	3,999	3,640	359	9.0
Sanborn	1,156	1,091	65	5.6	1,218	1,143	75	6.2
Shannon	3,002	2,697	305	10.2	2,850	2,585	265	9.3
Spink	3,268	3,139	129	3.9	3,404	3,287	117	3.4
Stanley	1,404	1,305	99	7.1	1,170	1,092	78	6.7
Sully	603	587	16	2.7	632	579	53	8.4
Todd	2,154	1,988	166	7.7	2,004	1,881	123	6.1
Tripp	2,995	2,862	133	4.4	2,918	2,822	96	3.3
Turner	3,721	3,483	238	6.4	3,761	3,535	226	6.0
Union	5,171	4,656	515	10.0	5,393	4,999	394	7.3
Walworth	2,883	2,736	147	5.1	2,924	2,718	206	7.0
Yankton	10,205	9,577	628	6.2	9,430	9,054	376	4.0
Ziebach	954	914	40	4.2	1,015	963	52	5.1

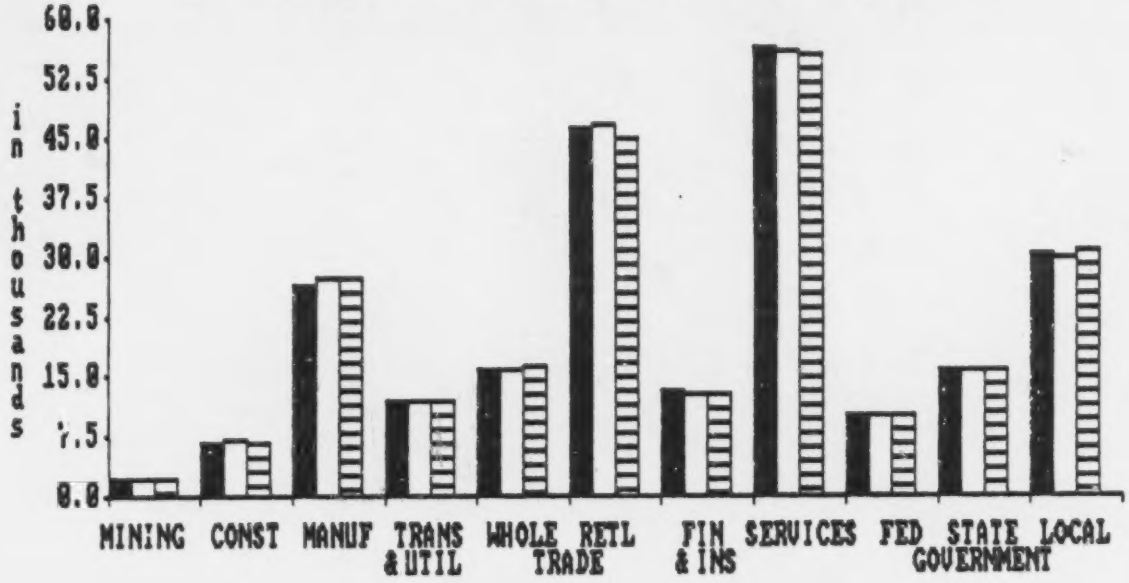
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.3 and 7.8. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

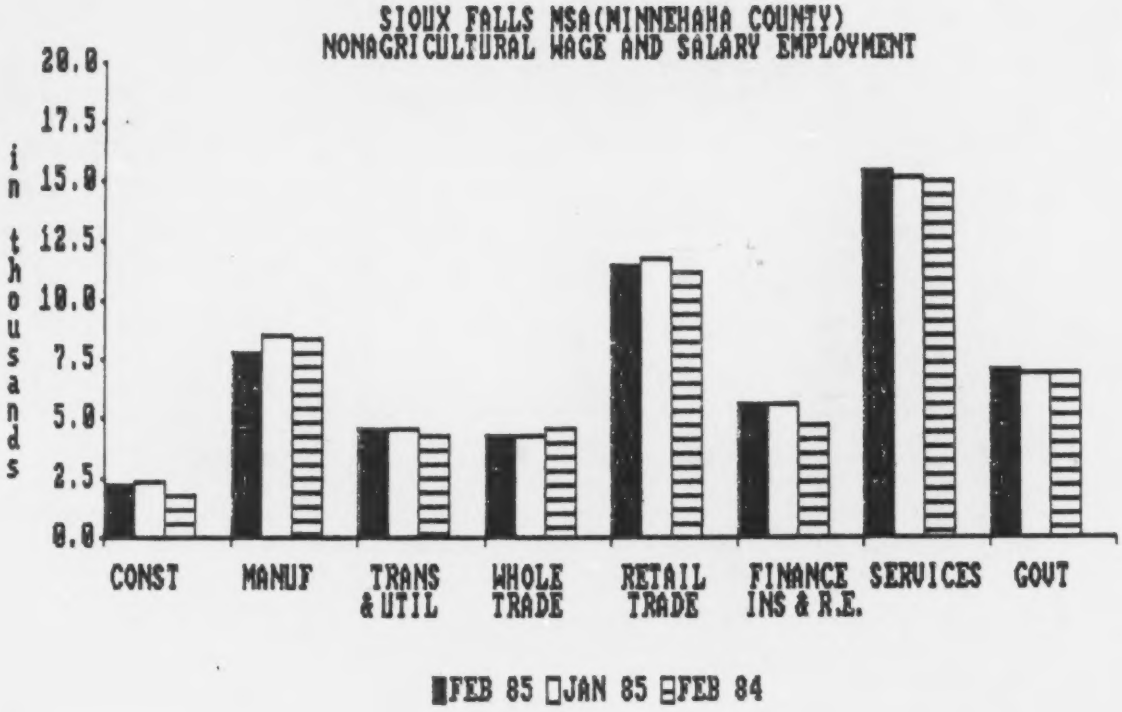
TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	237.9	238.8	236.5	-.4	.6
MINING	2.4	2.5	2.5	-4.0	-4.0
CONSTRUCTION	7.0	7.2	6.9	-2.8	1.4
MANUFACTURING	26.5	27.4	27.4	-3.3	-3.3
Durable Goods	13.8	14.8	14.9	-6.8	-7.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.0	9.6	9.9	-6.3	-9.1
Nondurable Goods	12.7	12.6	12.5	.8	1.6
Food & Kindred Products	7.6	7.5	7.4	1.3	2.7
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.6	2.7	2.5	-3.7	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.1	12.1	12.0	.0	.8
Transportation	7.3	7.2	6.9	1.4	5.8
Communication & Public Utilities	4.8	4.9	5.0	-2.0	-4.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	62.6	63.2	61.6	-.9	1.6
Wholesale Trade	15.9	16.2	16.4	-1.9	-3.0
Durable Goods	6.8	6.9	7.2	-1.4	-5.6
Nondurable Goods	9.1	9.3	9.2	-2.2	-1.1
Retail Trade	46.7	46.9	45.2	-.4	3.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.3	13.2	12.8	.8	3.9
SERVICES	56.8	56.4	55.6	.7	2.2
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	13.6	13.5	13.4	.7	1.5
Medical and Health	22.2	22.1	22.5	.5	-1.3
Educational, Membership & Social	17.8	17.5	16.7	1.7	6.6
GOVERNMENT	57.3	56.8	57.7	.9	-.7
Federal	10.3	10.3	10.2	.0	1.0
State	16.3	16.1	16.2	1.2	.6
State Education	8.1	7.9	8.2	2.5	-1.2
Local	30.7	30.4	31.3	1.0	-1.9
Local Education	18.0	17.6	18.7	2.3	-3.7

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	58.9	59.5	57.6	-1.0	2.3
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.3	2.4	1.9	-4.2	21.1
MANUFACTURING	7.8	8.6	8.5	-9.3	-8.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.7	4.6	4.4	2.2	6.8
TRADE	15.8	16.2	15.9	-2.5	-.6
Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.3	4.6	.0	-6.5
Retail Trade	11.5	11.9	11.2	-3.4	2.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	5.6	5.6	4.8	.0	16.7
SERVICES	15.5	15.2	15.1	2.0	2.6
GOVERNMENT	7.1	7.0	7.0	1.4	1.4

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing	$ 301.84	$ 314.71	$ 284.62	40.9	42.3	40.2	$ 7.38	$ 7.44	$ 7.08
Durable Goods	288.23	300.88	274.85	40.2	41.5	40.3	7.17	7.25	6.82
Nondurable Goods	317.75	332.88	293.13	41.7	43.4	40.1	7.62	7.67	7.31
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing	$ 322.79	$ 330.08	$ 296.72	44.4	46.1	43.7	$ 7.27	$ 7.16	$ 6.79

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	JAN. 1985	DEC. 1984	JAN. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items	316.1	315.5	305.2	.2	3.6
Food & Beverages	299.3	297.2	291.6	.7	2.6
Housing	342.0	341.2	329.2	.2	3.9
Apparel	199.8	203.2	196.4	-1.7	1.7
Transportation	314.7	315.8	306.0	-.3	2.8
Medical Care	391.1	388.5	369.5	.7	5.8
Entertainment	261.0	260.1	249.9	.3	4.4

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	FEB 1985	JAN 1985	FEB 1984	FEB 1985	JAN 1985	FEB 1984
Sex, Total	5,173	4,603	3,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	3,578	2,993	2,815	69.2	65.0	75.8
Female	1,595	1,610	898	30.8	35.0	24.2
Race, Total	5,173	4,603	3,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	4,860	4,315	3,469	93.9	93.7	93.4
Nonwhite	313	288	244	6.1	6.3	6.6
Age, Total	5,173	4,603	3,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	4,081	3,519	2,851	78.9	76.5	76.8
Over 45	1,092	1,084	862	21.1	23.5	23.2
[2] Industry, Total	5,173	4,603	3,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	163	142	142	3.2	3.1	3.8
Construction	1,518	1,198	1,251	29.3	26.0	33.7
Manufacturing	1,407	1,315	683	27.2	28.6	18.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	182	149	144	3.5	3.2	3.9
Trade	918	856	723	17.7	18.6	19.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	85	61	54	1.6	1.3	1.5
Services	714	698	520	13.8	15.2	14.0
Government	186	184	196	3.6	4.0	5.3
[2] Occupation, Total	5,173	4,603	3,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	396	411	358	7.7	8.9	9.6
Clerical and Sales	600	495	413	11.6	10.8	11.1
Services	430	467	411	8.3	10.1	11.1
Processing	145	170	195	2.8	3.7	5.3
Machine Trade	213	176	112	4.1	3.8	3.0
Benchwork	922	840	165	17.8	18.2	4.4
Structural Work	1,748	1,445	1,491	33.8	31.4	40.2
Other	719	599	568	13.9	13.0	15.3
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	5,173	4,603	3,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	852	1,168	415	16.5	25.4	11.2
3-4 Weeks	755	816	427	14.6	17.7	11.5
5-14 Weeks	2,726	1,866	2,059	52.7	40.5	55.5
15 Weeks & Over	840	753	812	16.2	16.4	21.9

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	3,061	6,590	2,285	-53.6	34.0
B. Weeks Claimed	21,679	22,533	18,736	-3.8	15.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,896,520	$1,755,758	$1,274,620	8.0	48.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$25,995,200	$26,820,900	$15,740,100	-3.1	65.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,292	6,281	6,031	-15.7	-12.3
F. Nonag Placements	1,765	2,170	2,074	-18.7	-14.9
G. Nonag Job Openings	2,301	2,745	2,155	-16.2	6.8

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

TABLE 7

JOINT JOB SERVICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	January 1985 People	January 1985 Savings in Dollars
H. Employed	14	$2,916
I. Partial Employment	98	$8,280

The data in this table are taken from the records of the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

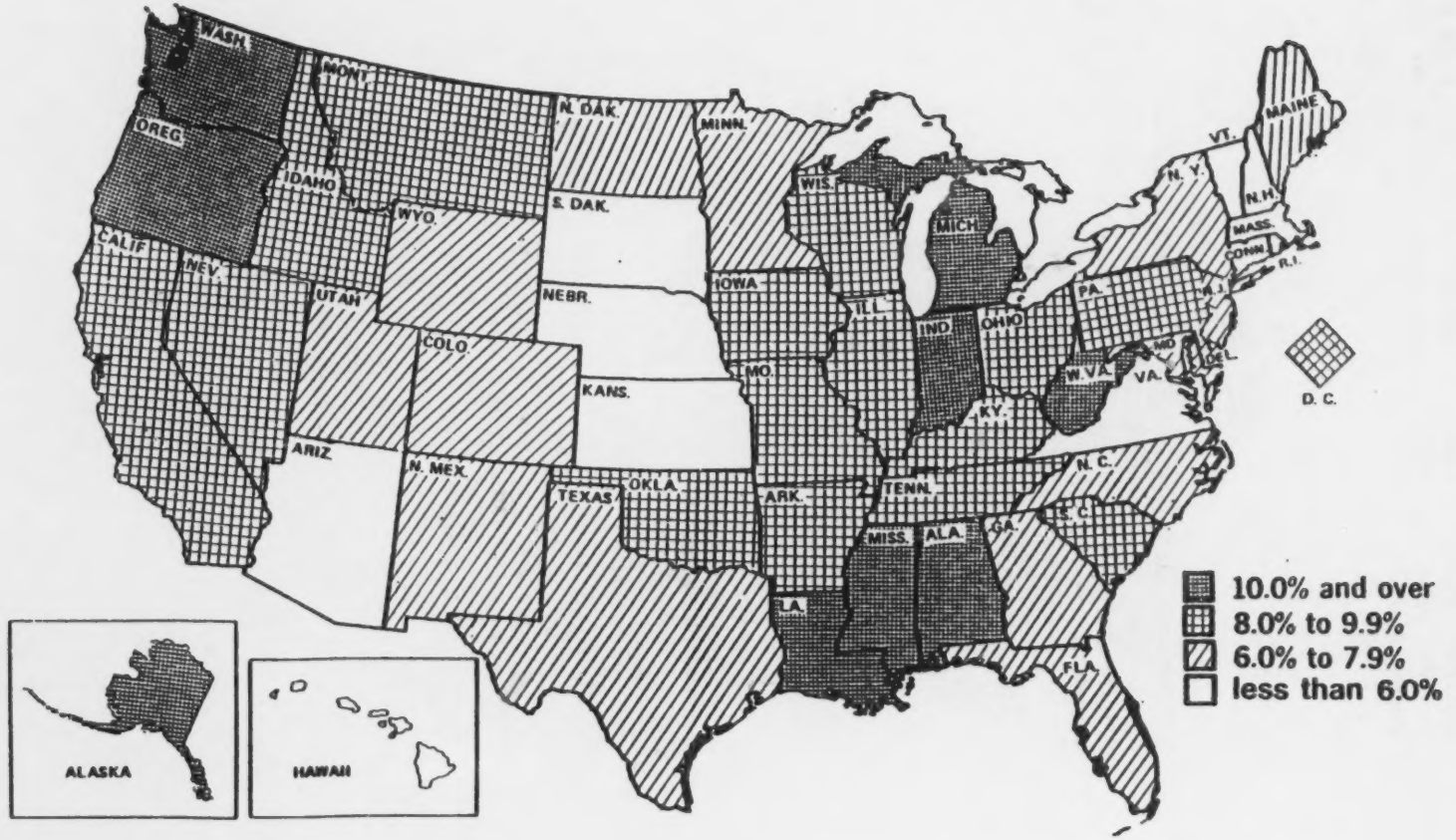
F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

I. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

Unemployment Rates by State, January 1985



The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

The 1982 Census of Service Industries for South Dakota has been released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. As with other industries previously reported in this section, this census is conducted biannually during years ending in two and seven. The following information are findings from service firms subject to Federal income tax.

IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

- South Dakota's 3,517 service establishments of firms with payroll had receipts totaling $674 million and payroll of $234 million.

- For establishments with payroll, receipts of offices of physicians totaled $122 million. Other leading service kinds of business in 1982 were hotels and motels with receipts of $78 million; legal services with $47 million in receipts; and offices of dentists, $36 million.

- There were 21,379 paid employees (full and part-time) working in service industries in the state as of mid-March 1982. Hotels and motels had 3,347 employees; nursing and personal care facilities, 2,583 employees; and offices of physicians, 2,270.

- Minnehaha County led all counties in the state, accounting for 32.0 percent of the state total for service industries' receipts. They also accounted for 37.3 percent of the first quarter payroll in 1982 while recording 28.6 percent of the paid employees for the pay period including March 12, 1982.

Source: 1982 Census of Service Industries South Dakota, SC82-A-42, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

For this and other information contact:

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